

SENATE BILL No. 88

DIGEST OF SB 88 (Updated January 14, 2014 10:58 am - DI ck)

Citations Affected: IC 35-36.

Synopsis: Mental health witnesses in criminal cases. Specifies who may be appointed as a mental health expert in a criminal case.

Effective: July 1, 2014.

Alting

January 7, 2014, read first time and referred to Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedure.

January 14, 2014, amended; reassigned to Committee on Judiciary.



Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2013 Regular Session and 2013 First Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 88

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 35-36-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) At the trial of a
3	criminal case in which the defendant intends to interpose the defense
4	of insanity, evidence may be introduced to prove the defendant's sanity
5	or insanity at the time at which the defendant is alleged to have
6	committed the offense charged in the indictment or information.
7	(b) When notice of an insanity defense is filed in a case in which
8	the state is not seeking a sentence of death or life imprisonment
9	without parole, the court shall appoint two (2) or three (3) competent
10	disinterested:
11	(1) psychiatrists;
12	(2) psychologists endorsed by the state psychology board as
13	health service providers in psychology; or
14	(3) physicians.
15	At least one (1) of whom the individuals appointed under this
16	subsection must be a psychiatrist to or psychologist. The individuals



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appointed	l unde	er this s	ubsecti	on sh	all e	xam	ine the de	efendant ar	ıd to
testify at the	he tria	al. This	testimo	ny sh	all fo	ollov	v the pres	entation of	f the
evidence	for th	ne pros	ecution	and	for	the	defense,	including	the
testimony	of any	medica	al menta	al hea	ılth e	expe	rts emplo	yed by the	state
or by the d	lefens	e.							

- (c) When notice of an insanity defense is filed in a case in which the state is seeking a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, the court shall appoint two (2) or three (3) competent disinterested:
 - (1) psychiatrists;

- (2) psychologists endorsed by the state psychology board as health service providers in psychology; or
- (3) physicians;
- who have expertise in determining insanity. Not more than one (1) individual appointed under this subsection may be a physician who is not a psychiatrist or psychologist. The individuals appointed under this subsection shall examine the defendant and testify at the trial. This testimony must follow the presentation of the evidence for the prosecution and for the defense, including the testimony of any mental health experts employed by the state or by the defense.
- (c) (d) If a defendant does not adequately communicate, participate, and cooperate with the medical mental health witnesses appointed by the court after being ordered to do so by the court, the defendant may not present as evidence the testimony of any other medical mental health witness:
 - (1) with whom the defendant adequately communicated, participated, and cooperated; and
- (2) whose opinion is based upon examinations of the defendant; unless the defendant shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant's failure to communicate, participate, or cooperate with the medical mental health witnesses appointed by the court was caused by the defendant's mental illness.
- (d) (e) The medical mental health witnesses appointed by the court may be cross-examined by both the prosecution and the defense, and each side may introduce evidence in rebuttal to the testimony of such a medical mental health witness.

